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## Kissinger Outlines Shift

# Delay Asked on Aid Bill Vote

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in a strategy shift reflecting deep administration concern over restrictions on its foreign aid program, Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger yesterday told senators that he preferred delaying a congressional vote on the aid measure at this time.

According to several sources, Kissinger outlined the shift in a meeting with Democratic senators that produced clashes over administration's refusal to cut off military aid, to Turkey.

Following the secretary's meeting with both the Democratic and Republican Senate caucuses, the Senate approved, 64 to 27, stopping the Turkish assistance on grounds that Turkey illegally used American weapons in its invasion of Cyprus.

Several sources reported Kissinger told the Democratic caucus that he would rather have Congress continue the old foreign aid legislation for at least a few months instead of voting on a bill which the administration feels is laden with crippling restrictions on executive authority.

One source said senators had the impression the secretary was opposed to the bill in its present form.

Kissinger's strategy was especially significant because a new foreign aid authorization bill reported out of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee includes several key administration proposals. The bill is still in committee in the House.

One of these key proposals is \$100 million for a special

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cial requirements fund for the Middle East. There is money in the bill that could go to Egypt and Syria. The provision has been a central element in U.S. peacemaking efforts. The new Middle East money would not be available, however, if Congress merely continued the old legislation.

The bill before the Senate also includes \$200 million in additional funds for helping countries improve their agricultural facilities and food output. President Ford said at the United Nations on Wednesday that this was a key American policy in its effort to solve the world food problem.

The government is currently operating on a short extension of the previous foreign aid legislation. The extension expires Sept. 30.

A State Department spokesman said that Kissinger could not be reached for comment on any of his remarks before the caucuses.

However, a senior aide described the Kissinger tactic as "somewhat naive."

Downtown [the White House] would like to avoid the policy prescriptions," the aide said. "But a continuing resolution is the appropriating money. Any attempt like this would be filibustered. They can't bypass the situation."

An aide to Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield (D-Mont.) predicted that the bill would be moved toward a vote soon.

Kissinger reportedly told the Democratic Caucus that approval of the measure would make it difficult to achieve U.S. goals in South Vietnam that were set following the conclusion of the U.S. military withdrawal.

The Foreign Relations Committee imposed numerous new restrictions on the administration's military and economic aid programs, particularly in Indochina. The overall authorization was cut from the \$3.25 billion sought by the administration to \$2.5 billion. The bill before the Senate halved the \$2.4 billion in all kinds of aid sought for Vietnam, Cambodia, and Laos.

The committee, a majority of which has long been opposed to U.S. policy in Indochina, also imposed military, economic, and food spending ceilings there. It put a ceiling of \$65 million on military aid to Chile.

It also adopted an amendment proposed by Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho) calling for ceilings on military aid to South Korea over a three-year period and a total phase-out of the program by the end of that time.

The committee report cited "serious concern about the increasingly repressive measures by the South Korean government."

Administration officials have said that while they are satisfied with many aspects of the bill, the restrictions are "not acceptable." Administration strategists said this week they were hopeful of working out compromises in both the House and the Senate, but added that time would be needed to do this.

However, there is strong support for a speedy vote among liberal Democrats opposed to high-level aid to Indochina and advocates of fiscal restraint.

The Senate restrictions on U.S. aid to Turkey came in the form of an amendment authored by Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.) to a bill extending the life of the U.S. Export-Import Bank for another four years.

Before the vote, Eagleton questioned Kissinger on the State Department's position on the continued aid to the Turkish government. According to one account, Kissinger conceded that the "dominant opinion" of State Department lawyers was the same as Eagleton.

However, this account said, Kissinger declared that an aid cutoff would have "adverse" foreign policy consequences. Eagleton then asked Kissinger if the administration had any options "other than to obey the law." Kissinger replied that he was studying the options.

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